

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	China/Korea	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/>	25X1A
SUBJECT	Transfer of Chinese Communists Military Units and Supplies to Korea	DATE DISTR.	28 April 1953	
		NO. OF PAGES	2	
DATE OF INFO.	<input type="text"/>	25X1A	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
PLACE ACQUIRED	<input type="text"/>	REFERENCES		

BY CABLE
 THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE TENTATIVE.
 THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
 (FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

SOURCE:

25X1X

1. From January to mid-March 1953, over 1,500 Chinese Communist railroad employees were transferred to Korea.¹ During the same period, approximately 14 locomotives and more than 100 freight cars were transferred to Korea from the Northeast China Military Area (NECMA).
2. Between 20 January and 20 February, 1,000 trucks, 500 of which were new, and 560 drivers and 871 assistant drivers were sent to Korea.
3. Prior to 28 February, the Chinese Communists organized 18 replacement transport companies with 3,000 horses from the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and the NECMA. Approximately 4,000 troops from a supply and service unit in the NECMA were transferred to Korea.
4. Prior to 28 February, 54 human portage companies were recruited and organized in the NECMA and transferred to Korea along with 8,000 militiamen.
5. On 2 March, 3 army engineer regiments arrived in Korea to expedite highway repairs, build bridges, and construct vehicle shelters.
6. During January the Chinese Communists began a hurried organization of Anti-America Aid-Korea medical corps in the large cities. By 25 February, 48 corps which had been organized in 37 cities, had reported to the Mukden office of the Supply and Service Command. The 12 members of each corps included a commander, a deputy commander, two physicians, two nurses, two assistant nurses, one chemist, one pharmacist, one administrative clerk, and one servant.² Each corps was authorized to have one additional physician if necessary. By 9 March, 543 corps members of a total of 576 persons recruited, had left Antung for Korea.

25X1A Comments

1. The recruitment and dispatch of railroad teams from China to Korea has been frequently reported by the Chinese Communists.

SECRET

383A

SECRET

-2-

2. The Peiping radio has frequently reported the departure of volunteer medical teams for Korea during the past few months. These broadcasts have given no indication that these teams are as formally organized as this report would seem to indicate, listing only medical teams of varying sizes, composed of physicians, surgeons, and nurses. Possibly these teams are organized as reported here in the NECMA before being sent to Korea.

SECRET